

to Deeds of Trust from Philip
the subscriber will be sold on the
at auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
of October, ensuing.

Lots of Ground,
situated on Stump Hill, about two
miles from Alexandria, described in the
by the numbers 18, 19, 20,
lying in one body, and contain
being subject to pay of the
money two installments due
July past, in amount \$97.13-100
of fruit are CASH; but
be allowed on satisfactory secu-

manner, will be sold,
Centreville, 25 miles from Alex.
o'clock, on the 12th day of Oc-

A Lot of Ground, toge-
ther with improvements thereon; consisting
of Dwelling-House, a Tannery of
sugar, &c. convenient for the tan-

Samuel Craig, Trustee.

sale of the above Lots on
is postponed till further
S. CRAIG.

BOOTS & SHOES.

& J. JANNEY,

NOT & SHOE MANUFACTO-

Street, next door to the Post,

Cork Seal Boots & Shoes, on the

plan; which will exclude all

the feet—experience teaches, that

nite service to those persons who

Rheumatic and Pluritic diseases

generally occasioned by the feet be-

ad cold.

old at Public Auction,

For ready money,

the 5th day of November next,

hours of eleven and two of that

door of the Coffee House in the

andria—

acres and seven-eighths of an

round, contiguous to the town of

formerly conveyed to James Wilson,

ely deceased; or so much thereof

cient to answer the purpose of pay-

of such sale, and also the sum of

ed and seventy six dollars and sixty

amount of two promissory notes,

nicel Pendleton, from the said Wil-

such interest as may be then due

uant to a deed of trust to us the

that purpose, recorded in the ob-

remit Court for the District of Co-

untry of Alexandria, 16th Ju-

CHARLES SIMMS,

GEORGE DENEALE,

EDMUND I. LEE.

FOR SALE,

for a Term of Years, or on

ground-Rent for ever,

valuable Lots, on the south

street, between Fayette and Henry,

lot fronting 20 feet on King-street,

back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley—

of this property is such (being in

off thriving parts of the town) as

possession of it very desirable to any

money to purchase, more especia-

in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

se and Lot, on the south

street, near Washington street, and

ore of Mr. James Bacon. This

ual to any in town for business.

Let, for the term of ten years,

acre Lot on Duke and Pitt

slightly situated for a Garden or

or which purpose only it would be

anure has been thrown up in bepe-

uld be wished. For terms apply

Bacon, on King, near Washing-

to the subscriber, at Notley Hall

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1805.

[No. 1435.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.

Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and fraills,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. &c.

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerlemeres,
Duffin, Plains, Kerleys, Negro Cottons,
Berges, Blaficks, blue Friezes,
Calmancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silks do.

Onsburns and Tieklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other

articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dco. 20.

JONAH THOMPSON & SON

New Imported in the United States, from Li-

verpool, a part of their

FALL GOODS,

And daily expect the remainder via Baltimore.

October 17.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Twenty cases Claret.

William Hodgson.

October 16.

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL,

Has imported per the United States, from Li-

verpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 16.

FOR SALE.

Eight cases low priced FELT HATS,

One box IRISH LINENS, real Coltrains,

Ninety barrels BLEP,

Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,

One half pipe } LONDON PAR,

Two qr. do. } TIGULAR MADEIRA,

And a few Sacks of

Liverpool STOVED SALT.

William Hodgson.

October 2.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under

the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,

was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-

sent. All persons that are indebted to, or that

have claims on the same, are requested to come

forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the

concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-

counts are of long standing are particularly re-

quested to attend to this notice, and make

payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax

street, and daily expects an additional supply in

the United States from Liverpool.

September 23.

FOR SALE,

A few likely NEGROES.

For terms, apply to

BENJAMIN DULANY,

Who will offer at Public Sale, on the first of

November next, at his plantation near the

Falls Church,

All his Stock & Farming Utensils,

of every description,

On a credit of 6 months—the purchaser giving

bond with good security for the payment.

September 5.

diff.

For Cowes and a Market,

The Ship Ann,

Captain BRADFORD.

A few hogheads tobacco, and
casks or bags of coffee, will be
taken on board at a moderate
freight, and the usual advances
made if addressed to Messrs. Thomas Middleton
and Co. of London.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

A good assortment of German Lin-

ens.

Oct. 8.

For LIVERPOOL—(Direct.)

THE SHIP

UNITED STATES,

An established

REGULAR TRADER.

A part of her Cargo being ready, the remain-

der will be taken on moderate terms. For

freight or passage, apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 15.

For Amsterdam—Direct.

THE SHIP

ALEXANDRIA,

Capt. William Weston,

Will commence loading in two days, Three

Hundred hogheads Tobacco, of her cargo being

ready, the remainder and small freight will be

taken on moderate terms, with liberty of con-

signment, or if consigned to W. & J. Willmet,

a liberal advance will be made in Bills on Lon-

don or Amsterdam, or Cash at the Baltimore ex-

change. Apply to

Washington Bowie,

George Town, or

Lawrason & Fowle,

Alexandria.

October 8.

For Sale, on a liberal credit,

The Schooner

FAIR AMERICAN,

Burthen about 70 tons or 500

barrels, between 4 and 5 years

old, sails fast, and is in complete

order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

James Bacon,

Corner of King and Washington streets.

October 22.

For Freight, or Charter,

THE NEW SHIP

RHODA & BETSEY

ELIAS TENNY,

MASTER;

Burthen 230 tons, she has per-

formed only one voyage to

Europe, is now in perfect staunch order, commo-

dious for passengers and a first rate sailer, ready to

be ordered here in a few days, on application to

John G. Ladd.

September 24.

NOW LANDING

From brig Economy, and for Sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE

60 quarter casks Malaga Wine, of

a superior quality

60 boxes mould and dipt Candles

50 do. first quality Havana Segars

700 do American Sewing Twine.

Also, from sch'r Dove, from Portland,

8 pipes Vidona Wine

30,000 feet Merchants Boards.

IN STORE,

20 chests young Hyson Tea

12 do. Hyson Skin

2 do. Souehong

1000 pieces Nankeens, entitled to debenture

50 do. Rayons Duck

50 do. Ruffs do.

3 bales India Twine

70 barrels New-England Rum

6 pipes Holland Gin

1 do. Port Wine

Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy

100 boxes brown Soap

50 do. Chocolate

Prime Beef

China Bowls in boxes

Mens' coarse Shoes, and

A FEW CASES BELLONA GUN-

POWDER.

October 5.

d

Wanted to Purchase,

50 well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts,

and 250 stout Chefnut RAILS.

Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 19.

BUENOS-AYRES HIDES

FOR SALE.

WE have just received 575 large HIDES,

which will be sold low for cash or short

credit

A few tierces of RICE and bbls. of PORK.

Hewes & Miller,

October 24.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant as-

sortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London Superfine Cloths

and Cassimeres,

Bennett's patent Cord,

Do. Waistcoats,

Silks, Molekins, Flo-

rentines,

Imperial, clouded and

white Marfeilles,

Toillinetts, Swandowns,

Flannels, rose Blankets,

Coatings, Plains,

Kerleys, Halfsticks,

Lamb's Wool, Worsted,

Cotton and Silk Ho-

siery,

Irish & Flanders Sheet-

ings,

4 4 1/2 Irish Linens,

Shirting Cotton,

Long Lawns,

Linen Cambricks,

Dimities, Cambric do.

He daily expects an additional

assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.

The Subscriber has for Sale, at

his Store,

LIMES, in fine order, by the barrel or retail;

SWEET ORANGES; SOFT SHELD

ALMONDS by the frail or smaller quantity;

Rhode-Island APPLES by the barrel, at fifteen

shillings; Rhode-Island BEETS by the barrel,

at twelve shillings; CHEESE, POTATOES,

and KNIT YARN STOCKINGS, MITTINS

and GLOVES—together with a general assort-

ment of GROCERIES.

A. WILLIS.

October 24.

Mandeville and Jameffon,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump

ditto.

Jamaica,

St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c.

N. E. Rum,

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,

Peach and Apple Brandy,

Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.

Holland and Country Geneva;

70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whis-

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—We

perfectly agree with the Aurora and the Enquirer, that this election is of vast importance as it concerns the state of Pennsylvania, but of more, as it concerns the Union at large. We consider it as the commencement of a total change of the political aspect of the United States; as a pledge that federal principles will again be triumphant over democracy & jacobinism; as the harbinger of the union of all upright characters in design and effort.

A year since the federalists were generally in a state of despondency. They had seen the constitution violated in the repealing judiciary act, and the necessary independence of the judges destroyed: they had seen the internal taxes abolished; they had seen the president appointing to some of the first offices, men not only devoid of respectability or honor, merit or talents, but many of them with no trait of recommendation to his favor, except their knavish conduct and bawling exertions to secure his election: they had seen men of virtue, fidelity and capacity, and many of them men who had spilt their blood in defence of their country, ejected from office and left to dig or beg in the decline of a well-spent life: they had seen a scoundrel printer favored with immense patronage, and suffered to wrong the government, apparently for the purpose of rewarding him for his falsehoods and his villainies; they had seen an amiable and worth post-master-general compelled to resign, apparently for his refusal to conduct dishonorably in office; and they had seen an instrument of executive vengeance put in his place to execute the commands of party rage: they had seen monies exorbitantly and unnecessarily squandered on undeserving favorites, and withheld from merit: they had seen the executive wantonly violating the principles and hollow promises of his inaugural speech; they had seen an injurious and unnecessary alteration of the constitution for the purpose of securing the re-election of Mr. Jefferson: they had seen the number of worthy and exalted characters in congress exceedingly reduced, and their places supplied by base and ignorant tools: they had seen in the government a general spirit of vindictive rage and persecution towards the fairest and best characters, merely from "unessential differences of opinion": they had seen this spirit operating most injuriously in the councils and the legislature of the union: they had seen the insufficiency of virtuous efforts, and witnessed the triumph of deceit, dishonesty and dishonor: they had seen the axe of party malice and ignorance upraised and ready to smite the neck of a grey-headed, inflexible, just, able and meritorious judge, whose destruction was correctly viewed as only the first blow towards the intended demolition of the judiciary: they had seen at the head of the government a man of weak nerves, defective morals, and rotten political principles: they had seen an administration deficient in sagacity and energy, but abundant in cunning and deception: they had seen the monuments of federalism, of the labors of former administrations successively falling to the ground: they had seen the bawlers for liberty, but practisers of intolerance and immorality, promoted to office, and VIRTUE, and HONOR, and RELIGION, and MERIT, not so much in declaration as in practice generally DENOUNCED.—Seeing these things, had not the federalists just reason to despond; to fear that 'the world's best hope' would prove its LAST?

In those states where democracy has greatly abounded, in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, &c. the federalists for several years past have been in a great measure dormant, waiting, rather with fearful forebodings, than hopeful expectations, for the correction of the public mind. They had seen how the arts and deceptions of unprincipled office hunters and ranting demagogues had in some cases misled, in others debauched the public mind. They well knew that among the instigators and leaders of the revolution of public sentiment, self interest was the stimulus. They well knew that as the loaves and fishes must be insufficient for filling, but a comparatively small number of the hungry maws, the divisions that must arise in the squabble for power and office might open the eyes of the uninterested deluded, to the impurity of the motives, by which the self-styled republicans were actuated, and to the baseness of the means which they adopted. They feared, however, that the "euphrasy and rue" might come too late to the "visual nerve" of the deluded, to save us from the destruction that yawned. In this expectation we hope and trust in God that they are disappointed.

It is our opinion that among the most violent leaders of democracy, lately the most influential, and still the most noisy, there has long been a determination totally to change the form of our government, in its most essential points to change it entirely. It was expected that popular clamor would aid the conspirators, and that the desired objects might be radically effected with little difficulty. Had the resolutions of Randolph, Nicholson and Breckenridge, the endeavor to remove the seat of government, the petition of the New England Mississippi land company, &c. been bro't on the tapis three or four years since, it is highly probable that the democrats would have been triumphant in each of their wishes. Their delay till the subiding of the first unmanly fury and resentment of party victory, will occasion their defeat. Among the democratic members of congress, and among the democrats generally, there are men of understanding and reflection, who have been misled, but have since had time to consider without party heat, to weigh well the conduct of their leaders, and to discover the impropriety, the dishonesty and the destructive tendency of much of their conduct, and of many of their motives.

The federalists, conscious of the correctness of their views and their political deportment, have remained in general silent and sorrowful spectators of the baneful current of democracy and corruption, unable to divert or to impede it. The revolution in public sentiment, that has taken place, and is still fast taking place in different parts of the union, has not been occasioned by the effort or intrigue of the federalists, but by the operation of that fund of good sense in the great body of the people, which will generally take a right direction when unswayed by misrepresentations and prejudices.

It is true that the editorial labors of the federal editors, have not been without very considerable influence in maintaining the correctness of their principles, and exposing the profligacy, imbecility and evil tendency of the opinion and the measures of democracy: but the principal ground on which we build a belief of the return of wholesome times is, the opportunity and the disposition exhibited so generally to reflect, to pause to weigh well past measures; to examine the tendency of the present; to discover errors and to abjure them.

In Pennsylvania are the most combustible materials for a political conflagration. There have been already two insurrections in that state, and she is but now saved by the re-election of M'Kean, from the horrors of a high civil commotion, perhaps from ruinous confusion, and from bloodshed. What has occasioned the violent struggle they have experienced? The determination of Duane, Leib, and a few others, to get the power of government into their own administration, the emoluments and the honors of office.—On what grounds did they found their hopes of success? On the expectations, from the previous success of intrigue, misrepresentation, and working on the passions, and prejudices of the ignorant and the heedless many, that they should not be unsuccessful in again obtaining by the same means, the same end. Heaven be praised they have been disappointed: the great experiment of overturning constitutions, which was to precede the greater attempt on the constitution of the union has brought, confusion on its authors:—has given us strong confidence in the fruitlessness of Randolph's and Nicholson's endeavours hereafter, has indeed almost convinced us that the edge is taken from the sword of democracy, which however and by whosoever wielded, will hereafter do little harm except to them that hold it.

To be able to succeed in their endeavors to destroy the federal administrations, the democrats were necessitated to invent some good reasons; monarchy, aristocracy, the enmity of the federalists to liberty, to the rights of the people &c. were made the ostensible causes of opposition. To be able to effect a revolution in Pennsylvania, some pretences were requisite.

The governor whom they had before exalted as an epitome of every virtue that belongs to the sage, the hero and patriot, was represented as a tyrant &c. the senate was represented as useless or, at least an aristocratic & improper branch of the government; the independence of the judges was a great grievance to the people &c.—All however was unsuccessful. The federalists after not a little doubt and division respecting the consistency or utility of rendering assistance to the constitutionalists, finally resolved with great wisdom, consistency and usefulness, to turn out in support of their constitution, and for the security

of their rights and their property. Nor in this conduct of the federalists has there been the smallest inconsistency. Whatever dislike they may have formerly entertained towards the character of M'Kean, the firmness and general correctness of his conduct as governor for two or three years past had tended to lessen that dislike, and to create a considerable degree of confidence in his future conduct: besides they had only a choice of two characters, neither of whom were agreeable to them, and it was their duty in the hour of eminent danger, to forget former injuries, and render assistance in a moment, the affairs of which might most deleteriously or beneficially effect both themselves and their posterity.

In all governments, but more especially in a government like ours, names, parties, views and measures, are constantly changing. The strongest security for a continuance of our republican form of government, is the inviolability of the constitution. While a reverence for that continues, our unity and prosperity are next to certain. The constitution has its enemies, influential, indefatigable and persevering: but so great and so numerous are its friends that they have been obliged to proceed with caution.—Their attacks on it have been conducted with great care. They have succeeded in defacing; but not in irreparably injuring it. In the grand attacks now meditated we are convinced, since the Pennsylvania failure, the conspirators will be disappointed. Whether under the whole of the unimportant distinction of names, federalists, republicans, constitutionalists, &c. or under but one, *Genuine federal constitutional and republican principles WILL PREVAIL.*

We hope and trust so from various considerations: a confidence is given to our hopes from the following:

In every state where democracy has had absolute sway, the silence and impotency of the federalists have given the democrats time for reflection, and they have discovered that with regard to republicanism, the sound & not the substance was valued; that office and self interest, not the public good were the spurs of action, among the leaders.

The thoughtful and discreet among them have therefore become ready to extend their charity as willingly to federalists as to democrats. Such has been the state of affairs in Rhode Island; in their last elections, there has been in many cases an union of the considerate, which has produced the choice of federal members of the legislature, where long before they were democratic. In Vermont the moderate have obtained the ascendancy. Such men as Smith, Bradley, Elliot, &c. are not without their influence. Massachusetts has yet held fast, and we trust she will never quit her hold.—New-Hampshire is undergoing the effects of taking democracy, a kind of physis without which some states cannot be purged. Connecticut stands "like Teneriffe or Atlas unremoved." At the next election in New-York the federalists will probably support Gov. Lewis, and that constitutional federal principles and political deportment will gain the ascendancy.

All things are working together for good in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland: Maryland, however, contains much of the stubborn virulent poison of democracy, but antidotes are applied, Delaware needs no repentance. The Carolinas and Georgia have been several years overrun with the weeds of jacobinism: though they have some of the most inveterate democrats they have also their Pierce Butlers, their Gaillards, &c. The western states are mostly democratic; they are however the tail of the fish & must follow the body of the other states. In the ancient dominion there are many violent Snyderites, whose passion, the love of office or the allurements of ambition make and continue such. There are however great and irreconcilable differences and animosities among those who have been called republicans. We believe that about one third of the white inhabitants of this state have continued firm federalists; we know that these compose the generality of most respectable characters. It is also our firm opinion that at this time more than half of those who have stiled themselves republicans, are men that if called on by any decisive question to give a deliberate important vote, would vote in the same manner as the federalists. We are sorry therefore when we see by some northern writers, Virginia, as a state, represented as ambitious of governing the union, and as inimical to the constitution. The cool reflecting democrats here detect as heartily the disorganizing conduct of some of their members of congress, as any of the federalists can. Virginia will yet come right.

The acquittal of the judges in Pennsylvania gave hope for the return of good principles there; and gave a considerable check to the violence of the idiotic and the mad.

Several of the late elections, in Vermont, Rhode Island, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. have given new confidence in the return of constitutional republicanism.

The democrats in congress are too much divided ever to unite on party grounds. The attempt last session to retrocede a part of the district of Columbia, opened the eyes of many of them to the real views of some of the party, viz: to remove the seat of government. The part taken on that occasion discovered an independence of behaviour gratifying to the true patriot.

The conduct of the Snyderites, particularly of John Randolph, in the Yazoo business, has been of the utmost service to federal republicanism. The correct and independent attitude assumed by several members of this state and by many of the other states convinces us that they will never again return to the slavery of party.

The acquittal of Judge Chase, in opposition to all that malice could invent or say, and all that party vengeance could effect; has filled every genuine republican, every lover of our constitution, with new and full hopes of its long life.

The refusal of the house to pay Judge Chase's witnesses, and the unanimous sentiment discovered by the Senate for a piece of malice and injustice so pitifully mean, were not without their beneficial influence.

But the abominable resolutions of Randolph and Nicholson have betrayed the views and will damn the projects of some of the leaders of the party.—Those resolutions have cemented an opposition among the northern republicans of all sorts: an opposition the weight of which by the Snyderites from this state and from other, will be most sensibly felt.

Such are our opinions of the Pennsylvania election, and of our present prospects.

We are led into these remarks from a perusal of the lamentation of the Enquirer of the 15th.

Mr. Ritchie says this election "touches the very principles of our government"—It does so, and we trust will tend to confirm them.

Is it an altercation between federalists and republicans?—No, it is an altercation between republicanism and democracy.

So far as gov. M'Kean has abused the powers entrusted to him by the constitution, so far it may become a question how far it may be proper to abridge the constitutional powers of the executive." Tho' we can't find much grammar in this sentence, we can discover the meaning and the discovery of either is sometimes a gratification. But has M'Kean abused the powers entrusted to him? Doubtless he did, at the commencement of his career, by turning all the federalists from office. Reference however is not had to this, but to his refusal to sign certain laws made in opposition to the constitution which he had sworn to support. He appointed his son to an office for which, says the Enquirer, "no one but a father could have deemed him sufficiently qualified"—From what we have heard we imagine the Enquirer has been misinformed, by some Snyderite, as to his qualifications.

He is said to have called the legislature a parcel of geese and clodpoles. And this was too true not to be provoking. And what put the geese and clodpoles into the legislature? Why democracy to be sure.

Mr. Ritchie proceeds to give his reasons why Snyder ought to be preferred, and to discuss the propriety of altering their constitution. As we discover no weight in his remarks, it is needless to spend time in confuting him. There is one observation however which well applies to all democrats who have said so much about the majesty and sovereignty of the people. The people have in their majesty and sovereignty declared that a convention shall not be called, and that M'Kean shall continue governor. Now certainly according to their own doctrines, these friends of the people, even Dunn himself, ought to acquiesce, and hold their tongues.

The Enquirer quotes some of the dreams of the Aurora.

"A project has been devised, and some progress has been made in it—for a new organization of parties, the members of which were to be embraced by a geographical line—the election of Thomas M'Kean like the election of general Gunn for the consummation of the Yazoo, was to be the signal of hope; the election of Simon Snyder was to indicate the hopelessness of forming this line so as to comprehend Pennsylvania."

All this we consider as mere conjecture, quite without foundation in truth. If such union takes place, it will be, not "an unnatural union," but the natural union of worthy characters, throughout all the states.

After Mr. Ritchie's long discussion of this lamentable election, he thus very gravely expresses

his dreadful forebodings. "Should M'Kean be elected, the predictions of the prophecy, there is for the union among the people." The words: "from the latest invasion of Europe, superseded by a continuation for a continuing course of the present spring. The marches of thousands seven hundred and seventy thousand in the frontier of the accomplished in the campaign of April one thousand nine. No advice Russians had been in France in the early part of the year, and scarcely two months adequate military of an invading army assumed to carry its artillery. The tardiness of an opinion to be called to negotiate that in the international measures may be a partition or preceding wars, the illigents may pay Russia may now of these, by which she significant projects the Turkish empire, the republic of the seven being but a nominal independent state, may be dispersed acquisition so strong an evidence to weak an argument of replication to French monarch may be to cede to Prussia Hanover and thus Germany already in touch armies. Austria on the other with new acquisition, and may perhaps to round off her dominions of Albania, Turkey, and the countenance space between the Danube, by which she could no longer form the inland commerce, Drina, Moravia, the shores of the resources to the general activity in the these after all making absolutely necessary experience has differences much less of Poland, and the of Venice were extraordinary than any, surprised, or the could anticipate as appearance of events. On the other hand she commence on the assumed that the war in preparation, and means of a powers. If Russia cannot be new army of Russia, considered as a violation of the interest of her situation rendered. The war was the heart of Germany, Soules, Marmora, would emulate, and the H on that celebrat devastation. The plains of Italy were of hostile legions, the tones of bluish with Luman the efforts of the necessarily be d remote from Gr as most congen place, it will be, not "an unnatural union," but the natural union of worthy characters, throughout all the states. After Mr. Ritchie's long discussion of this lamentable election, he thus very gravely expresses

ital of the judges in Pennsylvania for the return of good principles; and gave a considerable check to the idiotic and the late elections, in Vermont, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, and new conscience in the constitutional republicanism. The late session in Congress are too much to unite on party grounds. At last session to retrocede a part of Columbia, opened the eyes of them to the real views of the party, viz: to remove the government. The part taken on the discovery of an independence gratifying to the true patriot, John Randolph, in the Yazoo business of the utmost service to publican. The correct and attitude assumed by several this state and by many of the convicts us that they will return to the slavery of party. Judge Chase, in opposition that malice could invent or that party vengeance could fill every genuine republican, of our constitution, with new hopes of its long life. The tardiness of their operations would induce an opinion that the armies were paralysed to negotiate rather than to fight, and that in the intermediate time of preparation, measures may be on the tapis for a restoration of peace, upon some new principles of partition or plunder—in which a preceding wars, the allies of the chief belligerents may pay the price of pacification. Russia may now obtain a footing in the Crimea, by which she may approximate the magnificent projects of Catherine II. on the Turkish empire, she obtain Malta; and the republic of the seven isles, already possessing but a nominal existence as an independent state, may be added to those vast dispersed acquisitions of Russia, which form so strong an evidence of her ambition, but so weak an argument in the French Republic of replication to Novozitsoff. The British monarch may make it a matter of grace to cede to Prussia her right and title to Hanover and their other territories in Germany already in the possession of the French armies. Austria on the other hand may be soothed with new acquisitions on the Turkish frontier, and may perhaps be so far favored to round off her dominion, by the addition of Albania, Turkish Dalmatia, and the countries which fill up the space between the Adriatic and the Danube, by which acquisition Hungary could no longer form her actual frontier, and the inland commerce, by the numerous rivers, Drina, Morava, Bona, &c. &c. on the shores of the Adriatic, might give resources to the growing spirit of commercial activity in the German empire. But these after all may be mere reverses; nothing absolutely renders them absurd, because experience has repeatedly realized reverses much less probable: the partition of Poland, and the sequestration and ruin of Venice were events much more extraordinary than any of these which we could anticipate as appendages to such a course of events. On the other hand should hostility actually commence on the continent; it is to be presumed that the winter will be occupied in preparation, and the arrangement of arms and means of attack by the combined powers. If Russia determines to act, Austria cannot be neutral; as the passage of an army of Russia unresisted, will be considered as a violation of the neutrality. It is not the interest of Austria to engage in a situation renders her involvement inevitable. The war would then be carried to the heart of Germany, and the Danube, Soult, Marmonts, and Augereaus, France, would emulate the glories of the Romans, and the Hoches, and the Moslems, on that celebrated theatre of military devastation. The plains of Italy would once again feel the tread of hostile legions, her valleys re-echo the tones of horror, and her rich bluish with human blood. The efforts of the grand moving power would necessarily be directed to keep the war as remote from Great Britain as practicable, as most congenial to her views of peace and commerce, and as most pernicious to France. The countries on the Mediterranean would therefore be the principal theatre of war unless the French chief determined to attack her rival at home,

should endeavor to make a diversion either by a feigned descent or an actual invasion of Ireland; a measure by no means impracticable though certainly not so desirable by the people whom it would be professedly intended to succor as heretofore. An invasion of Ireland at this time though it would certainly find allies in the despair of the people of that oppressed nation, would not obtain so cordial, general, and confident an aid as when the banners of France waved only in the name of a free nation. The Irish could expect no better fate under the present rulers of France than Holland or Switzerland; and perhaps the people after all their struggles under the hope of emancipation from their tyranny of 600 years, might find themselves reduced to a more inveterate bondage (if possible) as the price of peace and concession.

From the AURORA.

From the latest advices the long menaced invasion of England appears to have been superceded by the necessary preparations for a continental war, which nevertheless appears not so probable in the course of the present year, as in the succeeding spring.

The marches of the Russian army in one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight to the frontier of the seat of war, were not accomplished in less than four months—and the campaign of Italy did not open until April one thousand seven hundred & ninety-nine. No advices of the march of the Russians had been received in England or France in the early part of September last; and scarcely two months were then left for any adequate military movement on the part of an invading army, which must be presumed to carry its baggage, and train of artillery.

The tardiness of their operations would induce an opinion that the armies were paralysed to negotiate rather than to fight, and that in the intermediate time of preparation, measures may be on the tapis for a restoration of peace, upon some new principles of partition or plunder—in which a preceding wars, the allies of the chief belligerents may pay the price of pacification.

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One trait appears palpable in all the proceedings of the French ruler. He has turned his attention to the marine. Reference to the wonders performed by Colbert in the organization of the French marine under Louis XIV. has been constantly made by politicians, Gallican and Anti-Gallican. It took Colbert four years to collect fifty ships of war of all descriptions. But there had been a previous effort made by Richelieu, in the preparation of materials and artificers from Holland. The French rulers of the present day have retrieved disasters unprecedented in the annals of the world, and in a shorter space.

The French marine may be said to have lost its vital power by the defection of its naval commanders. The destruction of the naval arsenal at Toulon and the battle of the Nile, seemed to render all the expectations of France from her navy forever hopeless—Yet by a system novel and bold, men have been formed to the rudiments of seamanship without quitting her harbors. We allude to the construction of gunboats, prams, &c. and the discipline introduced in the management of these craft. In this contrivance, the variety of objects which have been obtained are no less remarkable than the general effect of forming a class of men prepared with habits of activity on the water, to be removed to the more enlarged sphere of naval discipline. In accomplishing this main object, these have been likewise accomplished: workmen in naval architecture have been formed; the fruits of their industry has been distributed in the bosom of the society to which they belong; and they have kept their adversary in a constant state of alarm and at an expence little short of an actual warfare.

During this period, thirty seven sail of the line, have been launched, and a great number are at this moment on the stocks, many near launching; and by the junction of the navy of Spain, the system of blockade appears to be rendered totally fruitless and nugatory. The system of French tactics on the ocean, appears to be of the Fabian kind; and from some hints thrown out in the *Moniteur*, it would seem, that every object was expected to be achieved by delay & by detaching the adversary; while the progress of naval discipline and the increase of ships of force were pursued with a zeal incessant and astonishing.

The only apparent hopes which the combined powers can entertain, must not be from their prowess in the field, nor from their success against such a system on the ocean; nor from the colonies of France, which are no longer obstacles to her enterprizes nor deductions from the unity of her force; but from some hopes of organizing a force within the bosom of France which may co-operate with the powers combined; or from some calculations that may be made upon the dormant but not the destroyed love of liberty, which certainly largely prevails in the armies of France.

On the first ground of hope we can only say that they have before been repeatedly entertained and baffled. Of the latter we offer no opinion.

NEW YORK, October 26.

Arrived, schooner *Raynard*, *Chester*, 15 days from Barracoa, with 66,000 wt. coffee. Sailed in co. schooner *Tartar*, *McLachlan*, for Charleston. Left, schooners *General Pinkney*, *Grayson*, of Alexandria; and *Com. Preble*, Boils, of New London. Captain Boils went out in the sloop *Grand Sachem*, which vessel he sold, and bought the above schooner. There had been no prizes sent into Barracoa during the 22 days Captain *Chester* was at that place. Four French privateers were confined to the harbor by a British frigate, two brigs and a schooner which were off that port.

BALTIMORE, October 28.

Arrived, brig *Two Brothers*, *Chase*, 16 days from Havana. Sailed the 11th and left as per list. Spoke a pilot boat schooner, called, as well as they could recollect, the *Alice*, from Baltimore, for St. Domingo.

List of vessels left at Havana, 11th October, 1805.

Ship	Agent	Destination
<i>William Jones</i>	Charleston	
<i>Hope, Hunt</i>	do.	
<i>Pegasus, Gabos</i>	do.	
<i>New Guide</i>	New York	
<i>Swift</i>	Philadelphia	
<i>Thomas Wilson</i>	from New Orleans	
<i>Louisa, Sinclair</i>	Philadelphia	
<i>Lydia</i>	New York	
<i>Lydia, Doro</i>	Boston	
<i>Semiramis, Malborn</i>	Newport—lost	
	main and mizen masts	
<i>Tice</i>	Baltimore	
<i>Brig Smilax</i>	Philadelphia, ready to sail	
<i>Lovely Lucy</i>	do. arrived 17th inst.	
<i>Pallas</i>	New York	
<i>Cyrus, Chase</i>	Newburyport	
<i>Hanna, Snow</i>	Boston, 3 or 4 days	
<i>Maria, Buel</i>	Charleston	
<i>Sophia, McCann</i>	New Orleans	
<i>Prudence, Finnigan</i>	Baltimore	
<i>Vengeance, Grinin</i>	do. to sail in 4 days	
<i>Schr. Sally, Deshoun</i>	Connecticut do. 11th instant	
<i>Resolution, Driscoll</i>	Charleston	
<i>Ans and Hope, Pitman</i>	Newport, ready to sail	
<i>Hornot, Harding</i>	Norfolk, sold	
<i>Sloop Nancy, Potts</i>	Baltimore, arrived the 10th instant.	

Also, ship *Lucy Ann*, Middleton, 18 days from Havana. Off Cape Henry spoke brig *Eliza*, Burgess, from Havana for New York.

Also, brig *Two Brothers*, Stapleton, 68 days from Bordeaux; heard of no late capture or other losses. Flour 12 dolls. heavy sales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 15.

The British ship *Northumberland*, capt. Gibbs, in attempting to enter the South Channel yesterday, got ashore on the North Breaker, and is bilged. The crew left the ship with five feet water in the hold, and came up to town last night.

The *Northumberland* sailed from Jamaica with the homeward bound fleet of merchantmen; but having sprung a leak, left the convoy. She was a fine ship of 423 tons burthen; had a cargo of 527 hogheads and 57 tierces Sugar, 48 puncheons Rum, 53 cases and 188 bags Coffee, 112 bags Pimento, 30 bales Cotton, and 47 tons Logwood; a very trifling proportion of which it is supposed will be saved.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

DIED this morning, in the 37th year of his age, after an illness of twelve days, Mr. *Abram Hewes*, of the house of Hewes and Miller, merchants, of this town.

In a state of society, exempt from the indiscriminate application of posthumous praise, and where pre-eminent worth alone should command the pen of the eulogist, this gentleman could not have been overlooked as a distinguished exemplar of human life.

To a character for probity surpassed by none, were added a benevolence of disposition and sensibility of heart, that made every man his friend, and will cause many deeply to lament his loss.

His remains will be removed from his house, to-morrow morning at half past nine o'clock, for interment, where the inhabitants and friends in particular, are respectfully invited to attend.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of intelligence and respectability at Cadiz.

I can from my own knowledge vouch for the truth of the enclosed memorial, and I think it should be taken up in such a public manner by all the merchants in the United States, as should convince the government that their interests in the instance complained of is most seriously neglected.

THE MEMORIAL.

Recommendation to the Merchants of the United States trading to the Mediterranean.

WHEREAS the trade of the United States to the Mediterranean, is one of the most valuable of the said States, and has been during the last and more particularly during the present war, much molested by an infamous set of privateers fitted out in the ports of Spain, whose general rendezvous has been and continues to be the port of Algeiras, before which port every vessel bound to the Mediterranean must necessarily pass, and whereas it appears there is no consul or agent for the United States, nor has there been for several years past at

Algeiras, except a Spaniard nominated by Mr. John Gravino of Gibraltar [within a few weeks,] and that the said port being within the jurisdiction of the Consul of Cadiz, which office is held by a Spaniard now residing at Madrid, and who has not resided for many years past within 50 miles of his consulate, and that the interests and honor of the U. S. and its citizens are totally neglected and its vessels are daily captured and carried into the ports of Algeiras & the captains or seamen there engaged either to sign papers in a foreign language which in many instances are made the grounds of their condemnation, or obliged to enter into compromises equally injurious both to the honor of the United States and the interests of the citizens, and whereas J. L. nardy, Consul General of the United States, at Cadiz and its dependencies, has been applied to, to appoint a Vice Consul at Algeiras, and he has either been unwilling so to do, or has been unable to get any person to serve under him, alleging that no person would consent to remain there without a fixed salary, which the government have refused to allow to any Consul or Vice Consul, and whereas from the above stated facts, it clearly appears, that the interests of the United States and its citizens are totally abandoned to the mercy of a set of privateers men, and that immense sums have been lost and continue daily to be brought in and condemned.

It is therefore strongly recommended to the citizens of the United States, engaged in the trade to the Mediterranean to call a meeting in the different Sea ports and present a petition to Congress claiming that protection which they conceive themselves & their property entitled to, and requesting that a respectable citizen of the United States may be appointed to the office of Consul General of Cadiz and its dependencies with an obligation of his residing at his post, and in case of no citizen being willing from the local situation of Algeiras, to remain there without a salary, that a salary may be allowed to the Vice Consul residing at the port of Algeiras. Cadiz, Aug. 15, 1805.

SEAMENS PROTECTIONS.

A gentleman, who has lately returned from Halifax, and brought with him his son, whose liberation from on board one of the British frigates on that station, he procured through the friendship and agency of James Smith, Esquire, of that place, assures us, that the common protections, which are given to our seamen, at the custom houses, will not insure their safety from imprisonment on board British ships of war. He adds, that in order to render these protections safe, and conformable to the regulations of the British navy, they must be accompanied by the copy of a certificate signed by the town clerk of the place, where the birth of each seaman is registered; which copy must be annexed to the protection and the original acknowledged by the collector to be deposited in his office.

As this notice is important to the interests of commerce and of humanity, we are assured our brother editors in the U. S. will give it publicity. Boston Gazette.

We have just Received
A FEW BOXES OF
CHEWING TOBACCO,
Which is said to be superior in quality to Caven-

dish—ALSO
Forty barrels of TAR,
Which will be sold low.

Hewes & Miller.

October 30.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale,

Fifty barrels PRIME PORK.

William Hodgson.

October 30.

EDUCATION.

The inhabitants of Alexandria, are respectfully

informed, that on Monday the fourth

day of November next

A NIGHT SCHOOL

Will be opened, for the instruction of youth,

by FRANCIS DONNELLY, in the house at

present occupied by the Rev. Mr. M'crop, at

the corner of Duke and St. Asaph street.

They will be taught the English Language

grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography,

&c. It is his wish not to exceed fifteen in num-

ber, and hopes from his strict attention, and his

experience as a teacher to give general satisfac-

tion.

F. D. Has leisure to appropriate one hour in

the day to the tuition of a private class.—His

terms will be moderate.

October 30. 23W2W

To be HIRED or SOLD.

For a term of years,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES—

men, women, boys and girls—a majori-

ty of them have been accustomed to labor on a

farm. Apply to the Printer.

September 10. 12W

TO RENT.

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford. The house is commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d6t. eo

Valuable Lands and Negroes FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his abundant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons wishing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds. The land is tillage level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grain, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and of a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taste and well planted with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.

There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of stones, one of them French Burrs. It commands a large country cul- tom, is well situated for mercantile business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm, hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more. There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice house, spring house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the lands alone ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburg, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful site for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the buildings alone will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable site for a Mill, with 50 acres of land adjoining, in King George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburg.

Likewise, about two hundred and thirty NEGROES, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into stock.

He will also rent a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. 2aw

NOTICE.

BY authority of a deed of trust from William Mitchell, deceased, to the subscribers for the benefit of Samuel Craig, we shall on the second Monday in November next, (eleventh) expose to sale at public auction, a lot situated on the south side of Duke Street, and to the westward of Water Street, in the town of Alexandria, extending in front on Duke Street, twenty seven feet ten inches, in depth, ninety one feet six inches to a ten foot alley. On the back part of the lot is a well built and well finished two story brick house, and a strong one story frame ware house in front.

A part of the money will be expected down, and a credit given for the balance, particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

Cleon Moore, } Trustees.
Chas. McKnight, }

October 7. 2aw1weds

Alexandria County, Va.
I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That William Bowling this day brought before me ABRAHAM FAW, a Justice of Peace for said county, a small BAY MARE by him taken up as a trespassing estray. She is about thirteen or thirteen and a half hands high, some white saddle spots on her back, and appears to be about six years old, appraised at Twenty five Dollars.

Given under my hand this twenty-fifth day of October, 1805.

A. FAW.

The owner of the aforesaid estray is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away from the subscriber, living about two miles from Alexandria.

William Bowling.

October 26. 3aw

NOTICE.

THE administration of the estate of JAMES WILSON, deceased, having been committed to the Subscribers by the Orphans' Court of the county of Alexandria, they hereby require all those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of their respective debts; and those who have claims against the estate, to exhibit them as early as possible, properly authenticated.

Eliza Wilson,
R. I. Taylor.

August 12. 3aw

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on or about the 12th instant, from the plantation of *Doan's Belt*, in Loudoun county, a Mulatto Man named WILLIS; about 23 years old, five feet ten inches high; he took with him a white and brown shirt, old fur hat, nankeen pantaloons, a pair of old velvet do. linen trousers, striped dimothy jacket, and striped blanket. Said fellow was raised near Aquia, where I some time ago purchased him of captain *Harrison*; it is supposed said fellow has a pass and will attempt to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward for apprehending said Negro in any jail, so that I get him again, if taken out of the state of Virginia, or Fifteen Dollars, if in this state, and reasonable charges paid for bringing him home. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harbouring or hiring said Negro, at their peril.

Walter S. Bell.

Aquia, Sept. 28. (Oct. 3.) 2awtf

TEN DOLLARS Reward

Left the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September last.

A Negro Man named JACOB, belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MAXON, deceased. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up said Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overseers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent

for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. d6t

Ten Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from the commons of this place, on Sunday the 13th inst.

A large bright BAY HORSE, five years old, a star in his forehead, four white feet, branded on one of his buttocks, though not recollected which; a mark from the cut of a wagon whip across his buttock; also, some lumps on his back, occasioned by a saddle. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the horse to the subscriber, or give such information as he may be recovered.

Wm. T. Colston.

October 28. d

THE STAGES

Will run between ALEXANDRIA and FREDERICKSBURG on Sundays, until the Sunday after the session of Congress inclusive.

THE PROPRIETORS.

October 23. d6t

A few Copies of the American Gardener, for sale by Robert Gray, in King Street.

NOTICE.

I do hereby caution and forewarn all persons against trusting any person on my account without my special order; having had to many of this description I am determined to have no more.

B. DADE.

October 28. 3c

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from James Davidson to the subscriber, for securing the payment of thirteen hundred dollars to Joseph Thomas and Josiah Faxon, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready money on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of November next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT, on Prince Street, between Water and Fairfax streets, lately occupied by the said James Davidson as a tavern. The house is large and commodious, and is in a part of the town well calculated for business of any kind—and the sale will positively take place.

G. Deneale, Trustee.

October 24. d6t

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a light colored Mulatto Man, named WILLIAM, with long black hair disposed to curl; of neat active make, about 5 feet 8 inches high, plausible manners, small mouth, wanting teeth in the upper jaw in front, passionate temper when unrestrained, and impatient with horses, the ore of which he has been accustomed to, as also to tavern waiting and farming. His wife lives near the French academy, Baltimore, with a carpenter named Joseph Thompson, and his mother with a certain Caleb Owens, farmer, near Baltimore, from whom he was purchased. Th a above reward will be paid upon said slave being lodged in any jail so that the subscriber may get him again. The above slave is 24 years old.

Samuel De Butts.

Mount Welby, Maryland, }
opposite to Alexandria, } d6t
October 22.

N. B. He was seen in Alexandria on Friday last the 18th inst. Masters of vessels are cautioned against receiving or harboring him.

S. D. B.

The Subscriber

Wishes to RENT or SELL, the following Property, on King Street, viz.

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himself—the stand is equal to any in town for a retail store; and will be rented very cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor Hall; the house is very convenient and in good repair—this also will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to THOMAS RICHARDS, or in his absence to Mrs. Haysen, living on the premises.

August 8. d6t

To Planters and Farmers.

The subscriber offers for sale, on a liberal credit, or for NEGROES,

Ten tracts of Land, of 1000 acres each, situate on the river Oucheta, and the Basin of Berthelline, in the county of Oucheta, and territory of Orleans. The above land is part of the grant made to the Baron de Bassac by the Spanish government. It is situated about fifty miles from the Natchez, 250 miles from New Orleans, and 30 from the river Mississippi, and from 10 to 15 miles from the post of Oucheta. It is thought unnecessary to give more than a brief description of it, as any person wishing for more particular information may obtain it from any of the following named gentlemen.

The above land lies on waters navigable in all seasons for vessels of 40 tons burthen, is in the heart of a country fast settling from the Mississippi territory and Kentucky, and being but a few miles from the post renders it contiguous to mills, stores, cotton gins, &c. It is scarcely necessary to say any thing of the quality of the soil, as the whole of that country is known to be the finest land in the world. It may not be improper to remark however, of these lands, that about one fifth being covered with timber, the rest is prairie, and nothing else is required to prepare it for a crop of cotton, indian corn, tobacco, hemp, or rice, (in the lowest part of the grounds) than merely ploughing it up.

The subscriber owns 5000 acres more, on which he would be glad of obtaining industrious settlers. Such settlers ought to have some negroes, and a plenty of children. To such he offers liberal encouragement, either by selling to them at a low price, or on a long credit of 5 or 6 years, or lease of 10 years. He would also furnish them with provisions on their arrival there.

For further particulars enquire of Thomas W. Griffith and Thomas Chace, Esquires, at Baltimore; David P. Dewees, at Alexandria, Virginia; Dr. J. Scott, of Fredericksburg; or of the subscriber at New Orleans, but at present in Philadelphia.

William Dewees.

September 16. 1aw

WANTED.

A MALE or FEMALE servant, accustomed to Cooking. Apply to the PRINTER.

Sept. 28. d

Bellona Gunpowder and Soal Leather.

50 casks Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder
100 fides red Soal Leather
New England Rum, and a few hogheads St. Vincent Molasses, of a very superior quality for retailing;

Just received and for Sale, by Lawraon & Fowle.

October 29.

39 barrels Tanners' Brown Oil.
Just received, and for sale by

EZRA KINSEY & Co.

October 29. 3c

NOTICE.

I have stored with Stephen Moore, on Market Street wharf, one trunk, belonging to a passenger that I brought from Baltimore, name unknown to me: But by paying to Stephen Moore eight dollars and the price of this advertisement, the trunk may be had again by applying to

James Keith.

October 29. 3c

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Adams, late of Fairfax county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Those having claims against the said estate, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment. The subscriber requests this notice will be duly attended to, that he may be enabled speedily to close the accounts of her testator.

Hannah Adams, Executrix.

Fairfax county, near the }
Little Falls, Oct. 29. } 3c

TAVERN & OYSTER-HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he has opened a Tavern & Oyster House on Union Street—Having good accommodations, and a number of private apartments, where gentlemen may regale themselves on the good things of this life—the flatters herself by the assistance of her son, in law, that she will be able to give universal satisfaction—Liquors of the first quality will be laid in, and every attention paid by

Margaret Myers.

N. B. She has as usual PORTER AND ALE.

October 16. 1aw

FOR SALE.

Or Barter for Dry Goods,
A valuable Lot of Ground in fee simple, situated at the corner of Prince and Pitt streets, in the town of Alexandria, with the improvements thereon, consisting of one brick and four frame dwelling houses, a particular description of which is unnecessary, as those inclined to bargain, it is presumed, will first view the premises.

Also for Sale,

The STORE on Prince Street which I at present occupy.

And to Rent, very low,
Till the 1st of October, 1806, a comfortable back DWELLING HOUSE.

George Clementson.

October 7. 2aw

THE SUBSCRIBER, AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street, HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.

—A SUPPLY OF—

Fresh teas, particularly selected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hds. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump sugars

Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiskey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port,

Claret in cases,
20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,
Very best chocolate,
Bixon's best mustard,
Sallad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groceries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superior quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14. d

FOR SALE.

A likely NEGRO Boy, about 12 or 13 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 12.

PRINTED DAILY, BY

S. S. N O W D E N.

Vol. V.]

On FR

At 10 o'clock, will

In hds. and bl.
Gin in pipes and
Whiskey and App
Sugar in hds. tic
Chocolate
White and brown
Mould and dipt C
Raisins in kegs, b
Figs in kegs and
Queen's Ware in
HOUSEHO

&c.

A Variety o

am
Cloths, Coat
Duffs, Plains, K
Serges, Elastics,
Calmancoes, Rus
Chintzes and Cal
Irish Linens, Sil
Onaburges and T
Muslin and Musl
India Muslins and
Bandanna Handk
Colour'd Thread
articles.

Des. 26.

Bellona Gun

L

30 casks Baltim

100 fides red Soa

New England Ru

Vinegar Molasses, o

retailing;

Just receive

October 29.

39 barrels Ta

Just receive

October 29.

JONAH TH

Have Imported in

werpool

FALL

And daily expect ch

October 17

JUST R

AND

Twenty

October 16.

F O R

Eight cases low

One box IRISH LI

Nifty barrels BE

Two types HOLL

On half pipe

Two gr. do.

And a

Liverpool S

October 2.

Dissolution

THE Copartners

the firm of Joseph

was dissolved the

ent: All persons th

have claims on the

forward and settle,

concern as soon as

possible to attend

payments to either

September 18.

JOSEPH

Has Received by th

arrived at Balti

FALL

Which are now

street, and daily ex

the United States,

September 23.

A few

Gardener, for

King Street.